

Key Geography Vocabulary

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Year 1	Where do we live? <i>Local area study</i> Local area study/ countries of the UK/seasons				Would you rather go on holiday to Kenya or the North Pole? <i>Features of hot and cold places</i> Study of hot/ cold countries/weather / maps				What's it like beside the seaside? <i>Town and seas study</i> Weather and seasonal patterns / features of towns, cities and seaside			
	Oldham is a town in Greater Manchester Manchester is a city, but is not a capital city The British Isles has 4 capital cities; London, Cardiff, Edenborough, Dublin. Great Britain (Eng, Scot, Wales & NI). UK (Eng, Scot Wales) only has 3 The difference between UK, Great Britain and British Isles Name and location of the 4 main bodies of water around BI: English Channel, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea	- Sea, Ocean - HUMAN GEOG FEAT: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop - PHYSICAL GEOG FEAT: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather - Capital City - British Isles - United Kingdom - Great Britain	- Location of north /south pole. Location of the equator - Where the UK is in relation to all 3 - The difference between a hot and a cold desert (similar/called deserts... no rain) - The weather differences between Kenya / North Pole - The hottest and coldest season in the UK - The difference between season and weather - Why NP/SP are cold and why places around the equator are hot.	- Equator - North Pole - South Pole - Desert - Tundra - Seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter. Wet/Rainy Season, Dry season - Draught	- A weather forecast is a prediction of what the weather will do in future - Summer; generally warm and dry, longer days, shorter nights. - Winter; generally cold and wet, longer nights, shorter days - Buildings in towns and cities vary due to need and purpose of areas - Features of seaside towns are different to those of inland towns - Layers keep you warm - Certain human features are only available with related physical features	- Weather symbols - Cloud, rain, sun, showers, intervals, hail, sleet, snow - HUMAN GEOG FEAT: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop - PHYSICAL GEOG FEAT: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather - Forecast						
	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW
Year 2	Where in the world are, we? <i>Geography of the world</i> Seven continents /5 oceans/ UK cities/ map work				What is it like to live in London? <i>UK and map study</i> Map study/ living in a city or village / recap on Uk countries/ seas.				What is India like ? <i>Contrasting area study</i> Compare Oldham, London, UK with Indian village and city. Look at natural features of India			
	• Key geographical vocabulary	- Continent - Ocean, sea	• Where the four capitals of the UK are and	- Sea, Ocean - Capital City	• Where is India in relation to the UK?	- Capital City - Dheli						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the four capitals of the UK are and what they're called • What the seven continents are and where they are • What the 5 oceans are called and where they are • Human and Physical features listed opposite. What they are and what they look like. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Names of 7 continents - Europe, N. America, S. America, Asia, Australasia, America, Antarctica - Names of 5 Oceans - Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what they are called • That London is the capital of England • That London is the home of our government and the formal location of the Monarchy • That London is a city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British Isles - United Kingdom - Great Britain - Atlas - Globe - Map - North, South, East, West - London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That India's climate is warmer than the UK because it is on the Equator • That life in India is different to the UK. (Money, farming, extremes; rich – poor, very little in between) • Water is more scarce in India and it is harder to get medical treatment when needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia - Atlas - Globe - Map - India - Weather Patterns - Climate 						
	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW
Year 3	Where should we go on holiday in Europe? <i>Contrasting European country study</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate European countries/ compare a Mediterranean country/ UK 				Why are there so many mills in Oldham? <i>Local area study</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and understand local settlements - Describe link with location and economic activity 				What moves the Earth? <i>Study of Physical Geography</i> <p>Understanding Earthquakes and volcanoes</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know the names of and locate at least 8 European countries - Including France, UK - Know names of 8 European Capital cities including France and the UK - Know how to use maps to locate European countries and capitals - Know 8 eight points of compass - Know how to use 4 figure grid reference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europe - United Kingdom - HUMAN GEOG FEAT: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop - PHYSICAL GEOG FEAT: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather - Atlas - Globe - Map - North, South, East, West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That Oldham was created due to cotton mill industry - Oldham's location allowed it to grow as Manchester became the home of cotton mills in the North of England - The Golden Triangle of trade: African slaves- American Cotton Plantations-English cotton mills - The industrial revolution in Britain was built on cotton milling - The importance of Manchester ship Canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical - Modern - Mill - Industrial - Labour - Shipping - Trade - Canal - Mill Towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the earths crust is made up of plates and that these move / interact - There are 3 types of plate tectonics: divergent, convergent and transform - Where the Pacific ring of fire is - That hurricanes/typhoons and tropical storms tend to form between the 2 tropics - How volcanoes are formed (mainly in divergent and convergent plate boundary areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volcano - Earthquake - Hurricane - Typhoon - Convergent - Divergent - Tectonic plates - Earths crust - eruption - Aerial photo - Map - North, South, East, West - Compass points 						

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	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW
Year 4	Can you compare Uk and Italy? <i>Contrasting European study</i> Name main mountains and rivers of the UK Planning a journey in the UK/ Italy e.g. Manchester ship canal and Venice canals				What's to see in South America? Geography of the world Identifying capital cities of the world Identifying major climate zones				How are Rio De Janerio and Oldham similar and different? Non European comparison study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying biomes - rainforest study and deforestation - fair trade 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That UK classes mountains as bodies of land reaching higher than 2000ft, or 610 metres • The highest mountain is UK is Ben Nevis • Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England • There are 82 mountains in Scotland, seven in Wales and four in England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italy - Mediterranean - Compass - Compass Points - Mountain - Mountain Range - River - Stream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the equator and the tropics, and the typical weather within the Tr of Capricorn and Cancer. • The differences in physical geography and weather between SA and UK. • SA hot, wet, humid, tropical. UK, cool, wet, temperate • Tropical- hot, wet, humid, wet and dry season • Temperate- cold, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equator - Tropic of Cancer - Tropic of Capricorn - Panama Canal - Atlantic Ocean - Pacific Ocean - Temperate - Tropical - Tropics - Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rio de Janerio is one of the largest cities in Brazil, but it is NOT the capital. • Around 13.54 million people live there • Contains and built around Tijuca Forest (national park), Christ the Redeemer, one of the largest urban forests. • Tijuca reforestation project in 1861 was the worlds first reforestation project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Height/ratio - Deforestation - Reforestation - Conservation - Biomes - Favela - River Basin - Drainage Basin 						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Severn is the longest river in the UK, 220 miles 		<p>damp, 4 seasonal pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key features / tourist attractions of SA. Chilean Lava fields, Amazon rainforest/river, Panama Canal, Capital cities, Rio 									
	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW
Year 5	<p>What countries can I see from space?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate capital cities of uk/seas/ main cities of the world. Describe where a variety of places are in relation to physical features and graphs. 				<p>How does Water go Around and Round?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying major rivers and mountains of the world Rainfall graphs 				<p>Can you come on an American Road Trip?</p> <p>America study and comparison with the UK.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is easier to see cities from space at night, light pollution Most cities and societies are structured around waterways and water bodies How more economically advanced countries differ from less ec. Dev. Countries: less factories, more services, more importing How the environmental limitations and climate conditions impact a countries development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Aerial photograph Ordnance survey Satellite Industrial Third world First world Hemisphere Economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each phase of the water cycle and what it means: Evaporation – water into water vapour Condensation – water vapour condensing into clouds/rainfall Precipitation: rainfall Collection/runoff – the process of rainwater arriving in rivers/streams and then the sea The water cycle is entirely powered by the sun It regulates weather patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaporation Condensation Hydrologic cycle Perspire Transpiration Convection Collection/runoff Vapour steam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That America has 50 states. The United States is a Country made of those 50 States America covers 3 time Zones and is made up of 2 continents, North and South America The Appalachian Trail crosses 12 states, 2,198 miles and follows 1 range of mountains North American Continent has 23 countries in it The Mississippi Bain is the largest river basin in the world Panama Canal took 10 years to build and is classed as 1 of the 7 wonders of the modern world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordnance survey Satellite First world Hemisphere Economics Trade Import export Range (Mountain) River basin 						

									- America has all 5 climate zones: Tropical, dry, temperate, continental and polar, however there are NINE separate zones in the USA alone.			
	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW
Year 6	Is climate cool? Different biomes/climate/rainforest/desert, global geography issues (focus on deserts) locating using digital mapping				What's Behind the Great Wall of China? Key aspects of human / physical geography understand key differences between the UK and another country Distribution of natural resources/food/minerals etc.				How is the Titanic related to the development of Liverpool ? Local area study Focus on map work/ sources			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climates vary by global regions and can vary further by local regions based on physical geography • The world is heating up; a mixture of natural cycle and human activity is responsible • Rainfall and even seasons are changing; we in the UK are beginning to see evidence of 2 seasons; wet and dry, like areas of Africa • Animals are adapted to live in certain climates and areas/regions • Vegetables and fruits are struggling to adapt to climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Region - UK, Europe, N. S. America, Asia, Australasia - climate zones - biomes - vegetation belts - the water cycle - settlement and land use - economic activity - trade links - distribution of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national flag of the People's Republic of China is red with 5 golden stars. Red represents the communist revolution and the stars represent the unity of the Chinese people under their leadership. • Four seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter). The Chinese climate varies from region to region since the country is massive! In the northeast the summers are hot and dry and the winters are freezing cold. The north and central regions have frequent bouts of rain coupled with hot summers and cold winters. In the southeast there is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia - Beijing - Shanghai - Mandarin Chinese - Himalayas - Yangtze - Provinces - Mount Everest - Typhoon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Titanic was designed in Liverpool, but the ship never visited the city due to bad weather during sea trials • Over 90 members of the crew were from Liverpool and the ship was seen as a big boost to the local economy and living standards. • Titanic Make up: Including length (852.5 feet), breadth (92.5 feet), tonnage (46,329), decks (7), passenger capacity (1st, 735, 2nd, 674, 3rd, 1026, crew 885) • The Titanic had two sister ships • Olympic launched 20 October 1910, arrived at Jarrow for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Titanic -White Star Line -Atlantic Ocean -Economic Migrant -Route -Arctic Circle -Trade Routes -Polar Drift 						

	change; food needs and requirements are changing as a result				plenty of rainfall, semi-tropical summers and cool winters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China used to have a strict policy only allowing one child per family due to overpopulation. They can now have two children if either parent was an only child. • Education in China is compulsory for 9 years, starting from the age of 6 or 7 				scrapping 13 October 1935. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britannic launched 26 February 1914, sunk by mine 21 November 1916. • Sailed 10th April 1912 • Sank 14th/15th April 1912 • Losses: 1503, 815 passengers, 688 crew • Liverpool was economically driven by shipping trade 			
	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW	LK	PK	H/P	S&FW